

HISTORY TATTOO'S

Tattoos accompany the human development over many centuries, thousands of years. It is since ever ago indications of a way of life, a certain philosophy and a symbol for the search of humans for its own identity, in order to sometimes define itself against other identities and also against the uniformity wished by the society. In many cultures and societies humans became only by the tattoos the social personality and thus an full member of the society.

Tattoos in former times were a life expression of social fringe groups, surround by a breath of the bold one, then the Tattoo fever packed in the meantime humans in all social classes and age groups and can rightfully a kind body art be called. Perhaps in addition, if most of the tattooed samples and motives possess social and cultural meaning, then they should satisfy nevertheless also the need after aesthetics and erotism of humans. Over their characteristic as body decoration outside tattoos are a symbol for lifestyle - they are expression of the desire alive.

The word "tattoo" is substantially younger than his technology. Demonstrably humans already know the tattooing since the early period. Today the word common in German "tätowieren" leads itself from the English word "tattoo" ago. The English sailor and discovery traveler James Cook described the custom of the tattoos, which the indigene population Tahitis "as on his first journey into the south Pacific area (1769); Ta-tatau" designated. "Ta-tatau" thereby still the noise describes develops, if one drives the pointed end of a bone with a stone into the skin. Due to a wrong naturalization of the word into the German language it developed expression "Tatauierung" as well as "Tätowierung".

The "artistic statement" that tattoos with the different cultures independently and from each other independently developed, so that there is no exact geographical origin of the tattoo. Also the temporal beginnings of the phenomenon lie in the dark, particularly since accurate proofs for it are missing.

In Europe there are to find of sculptures and designs from the paleolithic age, which suggests the presence of tattoos. At present oldest well-known tattoo on a human body possesses the ice mummy "Ötzi" its age scientist on approximately 5300 v. Chr. date back. On the stone-temporal body over 40 tattoos to find was almost sensational and witnesses of the imperishableness of this body decoration. After the Celts in the years 200 v. Chr. to 600 n. Chr. their culture over northwest Europe had spread (they tended to fight naked and shocked their opponents by whole body tattoo), died the Celtic tradition with the victory of the oriental "ancient civilization" out.

By the interest in the tradition of the tattoo with strange, non-European cultures, that the adventurers and sailors in 18. Century woke, developed in Europe the urge after own, cultural roots, which could be brought into the tattoo.

Which lay thus more near as the time of celtics rich at myths and legends and the complex motives for wattlework of the early Middle Ages as inspiration to use and the style direction "Celtic Tattoos" to create.

Causes for a tattoos are in the cultures, variously. In many places the tattoos nationalized itself as adornment means particularly for the attraction of the other sex. Other reasons can be mourning or joy, victory or defeat. Likewise tattoos can be a component of a ceremony or a ritual. A certain phase of moon, constellation or a season can intend the suitable time for a tattoo. Beyond that tattooing can function as not linguistic communication over hero acts, successful and dangerous hunts, expeditions, migrations, possession, talent, earliest and, courage and power, inventiveness and staying power. In Europe, where the tattoos are often under clothes hidden, they do not serve always a clearly assignable purpose.

The different existing techniques of the tattooer have one together: during each tattoo act in mechanical way - by pulling or a knocking - color particles are brought into the skin. Also scratching of the skin by means of a measurer is well-known. In order to cause this permanent change of the skin, the epidermis is injured and the color particles into the leather skin which is under it is brought in. Depending upon geographical location and cultural affiliation large variety at tattoo instruments exists and - to techniques with own in each case characteristics.

The traditional Polynesian tools for the production of tattooing are a chisel and a wooden stick. The chisel from bird bones, Perlmutter, a shark or a rolling ancestor is course-filed pointed, dripping with a black coloring material won from nuts and knocked with the help of the stick into the skin. In New Zealand and in the Pacific area a kind hammer with nail is used, in which a long needle is discovered off and. With the Japanese technology of the tattoo several fine needles are driven into a wooden srick. In addition, were used thorns and cactus prickle (Maya and Aztec).

The Inuit worked on its skin with grime threads, which pulled her through with a needle under the skin. Under this tattoo technique the pass tattoo is furthest common, while the sew tattoos and the formation of flowering scars are to be found less more frequent.

In the course of thousands of years the technology of the tattooing refined itself. In the course of the technical discoveries are valid originally from Thomas Edison (1877) as engraving equipment developed "Electric Stencil Pen" as forerunners of the Tattoo machine. The tattoo machine was invented only some years used today in the western world later (1891) by the American tattoo artist Samuel O'Reilly and "than; Tattooing Machine" patented.

The simple, robust mechanism resembles a door bell. The heart consists of a spool, which moves a needle bar so called by electromagnetism rapidly up and off. At the end of this needle bar are a different amount of very fine tattoo needle, between which the color liquid holds itself by capillary forces. Depending upon machine and tattoo technic (lines, shades) the needle bar moves some hundreds to thousand time per minute on and off. Both by the choice of the number of the tattoo needle and the pass frequency one can affect the signature. The vibrating needles provide for equal lasting pressure and even color guidance. The depth of the partings can be adapted to the skin thickness at the different parts of the body. The work is begun generally with the pulling of the outlining lines tight. After outlining the shades are brought in, which obtain a spatial effect of the motive. The homogeneous surface colors come last. Depending upon motive size, coloredness and style the meeting stretches temporally into the length, in addition, by the selected body place the duration of the tattoo act is affected.

More complex work is finished placed frequently in several meetings. Different colours can be used. The pallet of the colors reaches from black tones over blue tones, green tones, red tones, yellow tones up to violet and white.

With the professional tattooing the color pigments are brought in along in-stinging needle by the thin epidermis through into the leather skin clearly which is under it thicker and (dermis or also corium).

The color particles during the tattoo act into the epidermis will arrive partially with the scab pushed off, partly by the regeneration of the epidermis been ruled out. Since the epidermis constantly renewed (a complete regeneration cycle takes approx. 4 weeks), disappear themselves also coloring materials, which penetrate only into the highest horn layer, e.g. with Henna painting, after approximately 4 weeks completely.

The ideal place for the permanent deposit of the color particles is the hypodermis (in the fibroblasts) in these dermis the colors neither is therefore reduced nor continued to transport and is clearly and clearly to be recognized.

From bio so called Tattoos or Temptos offered at present ("temporary tattoos") it is maintained that they are only stung into the epidermis and after some years again to thus disappear. But these would arrive actually only into the epidermis, then in the course of the natural healing and regeneration process of the skin would be pushed off and after approximately 4 weeks disappear. Color pigments those are longer visible, into the dermis, which is under it, permanently were brought and keep long thereby a life.

A tattoo is however not completely not possibly to be removed again. This is done nowadays to a large extent via laser irradiation. The color particles are "by the energy of the laser the cells; up blowed" into it were stored. The color and cell fragments developed thereby are then removed by the bloodstreams and the Lymphsystem. The superficially visible tattoo disappeared thereby,

Inadvertent disappearance of Tattoos can develop, if with the tattoo colors of inferior quality were used. Such can fade the skin under development of UV jets or can in these places their natural colour recover. This process goes however not evenly and cannot not be predicted in which period and in which extent an in such a manner sun-illuminated Tattoo faded. Beyond that there is also only certain colors such as red or yellow, which fade completely. Dark colors can likewise lose them by UV irradiation during a long period at color intensity, will completely disappear however never.

Also at professionally implemented Tattoos and using high-quality colors the time does not pass without trace. The often very intensive colors of fresh Tattoos can become pale in the first months around few nuances, a procedure a that not avoid leave themselves. By good care and UV protection one can enjoy in addition, after many years and decades about its body decoration.